# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.-GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

STEIN WAY HALL. Pourteenth street.-Cant Wolf GAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS, 585 Broadway, opposits the Motropolitan Hotel—In Their Ethiopian Entertain-sery, System, Danched and Egylesques—Metrodii Showers on Falling Stars.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West westy-fourth street. Budwourn's Ministreet. Symiopian instructor. Ballads. Burlinguis. &c. A Trip to the

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 130 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Trick Sonor, Dances, Eccessistics, &c.—Matrinony—Supprise Party—The Blace

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 BOWERT, --COMIN VOCALISM-WEGGE MINTERLAY BALLEY DIVERTISSEMENT, &c. --HEART OF ERIK, OR THE MEN OF '95.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Brosdway—In a Variety of Light and Laughanes Entertainments, Conty me Ballet. 40, a Nature Comagn. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIR-SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. - ETHIOFIAN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROURN MICROSCOPE INTO
daily, HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBET. Open from 8
a. M. uill DP. M.

New York, Friday, December 7, 1866.

# THE NEWS.

### EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday, December 6.

The London Time again urges a prompt settlement of

the Alabama claims by England.

Iron-clad war vessels, British engineers and troops

the line are being despatched from England for service off and in Ireland. Fenian arrests are made daily in Dublin. The Governor of the City Prison of Dublin de mands a military guard for the establishment. Assistant Secretary Fox is visiting the British navy

The French army in Mexico is looked for in France before the close of February next.

The United States government has commenced suits in the French courts against parties furnishing ships and war material to the Southern rebels.

Viotor Emanuel is to negotiate in Rome by a deputa-

tion, the envoy first accredited to the Pope having re-The ex-King of Hanover releases his officers from their

allegiance.

M. Lamirande, lately extradited from Canada

France, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment The Candian revolutionists have, it is said, killed tw ousand Turks by blowing up a convent building in United States five-twenties were at 71 in London last

The Liverpool cotton market was quite active at noon: ing uplands, fourteen pence. Breadstuffs were

port, we have details of our cable reports to the 25th of

In the Senate yesterday the Judiciary Commit ried favorably on the bill to repeal the amnesty and on power of the President. A bill was introduced requiring the commissioners who have been appointed enlisted in the service, to make their report direct to Congress. It was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill to provide for the defence of the northeastern frontier was referred to the cosmos of the normanical rou-tier was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A series of amendments were offered to the bill to regu-late the selection of grand and petit juries in Utah Terri-tory, and the Senate adjourned until Monday next. In the House a resolution was adopted inquiring into

the expediency of giving jurisdiction and control over telegraph lines to the Post Office Department. The bill for the regulation of appointments and removals was postponed until Monday. A resolution was adopted to oint a committee to investigate the New Orleans A resolution to inquire if any legislation is deepresented States was also adopted. The Postmaster eral was directed to inform the House of the names the adjournment of Congress and the cause of their removal, and the President was requested to furnish similar information regarding other appointments. A motion to lay the latter resolution on the table was defeated by 121 votes. The bill to change the meetings of Congress to the 4th of March was taken up, and

after a considerable debate and the adoption of several amendments, it was postponed until Monday. The House then adjourned until Monday next.

The correspondence between the United States and France in regard to Mexican matters was placed before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs yesierday, and will be found in full in our columns this morning.

Among them are the instructions of Secretary Seward to

Mr. Campbell on his assuming the duties of Minister l'isnipotentiary to the republic of Mexico.

# THE CITY.

The Chamber of Commerce held their monthly meet-ing yesterday afternoon, when resolutions were passed to print copies of the memorial to Congress for the re-moval of the tax on cotton, and also to memorialize Congress to lay an American Atlantic cable. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles made an important speech on the

subject.
The Equal Rights Convention opened their session last evening at Cooper Institute. The attendance was very alim. On the platform were Mrs. Anthony, the President, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Miss Emma Hardinge, a few other ladies, and Mr. Parker Pilisbury and some half dozen other gentlemen. Addresses were made by the ladies named and by Colonel Morse, of Missouri, after which the Convention adjourned till this morning.
The featival of St. Nicholas was celebrated with great

spirit last evening by the New York and Brooklyn societies, claiming to be under the patronage of that

The case of Mesers. Schwabins, Angus, Rouer and Rochm came up again, according to adjournment, before Commissioner Newton, of Brooklyn, yesterday, for an alloged infraction of the Internal Revenue law by manu-facturing alcohol under the name of burning fluid. Several new witnesses were examined and a test made of both what was known to be the usual article of burning fluid and the one in question by burning in lamps. The chemist brought to test them could not distinguish any perceptible difference between the two. The prosecution rested the case, and one witness was examined for the defence. The case will be continued to-day at half-past

Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the panel of grand jurors being called, Mr. Justice George G. Baruard proceeded to charge them, and stated that he had prepared a charge to be delivered to them, but had withheld it for the reason that it was impossible for any man, alone and unsupported, to fight against the corruptness of our city officials, to which the charge more particularly referred, but that through and with the co-operation of the Citizens' Association, he would resist these abuses by injunction and mandamus, or whatever other means might be necessary and justifiable. The Grand Jury then retired to their duties.

The examination of witnesses for the de ence was concloded yesterday, at police headquarters, in the matter of an investigation into the charges against Comptroller Bronnan, before Commissioner Sedgwick. No new facts of importance were elicited. Rebutting evidence will

or importance were enterted. According evidence will be presented to-day by the presention.

A young man engaged as clerk at the Post Office was accorded yesterday on a charge of embessing registered etters. He confessed his guilt, and was committed in

B Code, blair a clerk in the employ of Riker

& Co., stock brokers, at No. 80 Broadway, doo the 26th ult. with certificates of stock amounting in value to more than \$100,000. He was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon by detective Paricy, who was obliged to administer a severe chastisement to Cady before he surrendered. A large amount of the stolen property was found in his possession.

An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of an

an inquest was now years and the walker unknown man, recovered from the ruins of the Walker street are. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts previously published. No other bodies The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer

The Queen, Captain Grogan, will sail at noon to-morrow (Saturday) from pier No. 47 North river, for Liverpool, to ...hing at Queenstown to land passengers.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday, but closed

firm. Gold closed at 138% a %.

The state of general trade yesterday was much the same as on the preceding days of this week, the demand for merchandise, both foreign and domestic, being very limited, while the tendency of prices was generally downward. Some commodities were characterised by a considerable falling off in value. Cotton ruled a shade in huward forces. in buyers' favor. Groceries were quies. Naval stores moderately active and lower. Petroleum duil and lower.

### MISCRLLANEOUS

It is staied that the nomination of General Dix as dinister to France will be rejected by the Senate, on the prounds of his participation in the Philadelphia Con-

General Sedgwick has been removed from the com-mand of the troops on the Rio Grande, and orders have been forwarded to him to report at Washington to under-go trial by court martial for his action in occupying

Ex-Governor Perry, or sound caroning, would propose letter in which he says that if the North would propose Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has written a national convention of all the States the South

A clerk in the War Department committed suicide, resterday, in Washington.

General Whittiesey, who was court martialed re for owning and running a plantation, while on duty as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in North Carolina, was sentenced to be reprimanded by General Howard, the Chief Commissioner. General Howard did so, and ordered him to report for re-assignment to duty. The order of reprimand speaks in highly complimentary terms of General Whittlesey's past record. It is asserted in Washington that the British and and speaks in highly complim

French ministers find reason to complain of the Presi-

pointed to report on the constitutional amendment yes-terday reported adversely to the ratification of that measure. Both houses resolved unanimously to accept measure. Both houses resolved unanimously to accept the proffered aid to destitute whites and blacks tendered

True bitls were found by the Grand Jury at Sweets burg, Canada, against fourteen of the Fenian prisoners yesterday. Seven of them are indicted as citizens of Canada and seven as citizens of the United States. The two remaining of the sixteen were discharged. A raid bended. It is supposed to be intended by persons who wish thereby to assist in the escape of the condemned fenians who are to be hung on that day. The Rideau

The steamer Suwance, from this port for Brazos Santi ago, was lost on the 4th instant off Cape Romaine. Fifpersons have been saved, some of them by the Potomac, but a small boat containing the captain

and fifteen D. Cook, who was charged with the murder of John Fusch, a policeman, at Morrisania, on the 4th of July last, was tried yesterday and declared not guilty. Jerome B. Champlin, a prominent member of the Chicago Beard of Trade, absconded from that city recently after thaying beavily of grain, for which he paid in checks on banks with which he had no funds.

Two buildings were destroyed by fire in Centre street. Newark, yesterday merning. The loss is estimated a

\$26,000, partly covered by insurance.

A fireman named Charles Mulheddon, on the Eric Railway, fell from the engine while greasing the oil valves and was instantly killed, on Wednesday evening,

The Mexican Difficulty-The Official Corres pondence between the United States and France.

We publish this morning an interesting oudget of correspondence between our government and that of France on the Mexican mestion, culminating in the existing difficulty with regard to Napoleon's non-fulfilment of his original engagement for the withdrawal of his

It thus appears that in May last the French covernment was called upon to explain the bject of reinforcing instead of reducing its army in Mexico; that in August Mr. Seward became very anxious to know the secret of the mysterious adventure of the Empress Carlotta from Mexico to Paris, and that the French as to this alleged adventure; that on the 16th of August Mr. Seward complains of the appointment of certain French army officers to important positions in the government of Maximilian, thus making it officially a joint stock concern, somewhat offensive to the United States. On the 17th of August Mr. Hay writes to Mr. Seward that the visit of the Empress Carlotta to Paris will not affect the engagements of France with the United States or change the Emperor's policy. On the 24th Mr. Seward communicates to Mr. Bigelow the President's proclamation nullifying Maximilian's Mexican paper blockade.

From this point to October 8 there appears to have been a resting spell, when Mr. Seward. in a despatch to Mr. Bigelow, begins to express his misgivings as to Napoleon's intentions touching the removal of his Mexican expeditionary forces. Mr. Bigelow, October 12, (the Atlantic cable being brought into requisition), replies in a general way that Napoleon is really anxious to get out of Mexico, if possible, sooner than his stipulations require. He hopes to remove the last of his military establishments in March next. Upon this hint, as it appears, the administration resolved to send at once a minister to Juarez, under the impression that there would be a fair opening for the reinstatement of the republic even in No-

The letter of instructions to our Minister Mr. Campbell, dated October 20, follows next in order. After reciting the engagement of Napoleon to withdraw his troops in three instalments and the reliance of the President upon the Emperor's good faith, and after expressing the hope that he may conclude to make a clean piece of work of it in November, and the opinion that Maximilian may probably evacuate the country in advance of the French troops, Mr. Campbell is left to his discretion as to his general movements, but is specially instructed to bear in mind that he goes to the republic of Mexico as represented by Juarez, and to no other government-that he is not to embarrass the French in their departure; that the United States contemplate nothing like the conquest of Mexico, nor any aggrandizements in the way of Mexican lands; that neutrality is our policy, but that General Sherman accompanies Mr. Campbell in order to assist in the re-establishment of the republic, and law and order therein, by such dispositions of the United States land and naval forces as he may deem expedient to this end. Mr. Campbell and the General are to look up Juarez at Chihuahua or

order at the first opportunity to give him a helping hand. It next appears that General Grant was first designated to accompany Mr. Campbell, but that as he found it inconvenient to go, General Sherman was selected in his place.

We come next to the particular difficulty with France in this business, Mr. Bigelow, under date of November 8, writes to Mr. Seward that the French Ministe of Foreign Affairs had informed him that the Emperor would remove all his troops in the spring, but none before that time; and that, on being asked to explain this change the programme, M. de Moustier had placed it on purely military reasons, and that subsequently the Emperor himself had made the same apology, to the effect that any reduction of his forces in Mexico now would imperil those remaining behind, and mildly suggested that the course pursued on the border by the United States had contributed to this state of things. He would give not another man nor another dollar to Maximilian-had counselled him to abdicate, and had sent out General Castelness to look after the interests of France in Mexico, in view of the suggested abdication. Mr. Bigelow, after an bonest and earnest remonstrance to the Emperor, left him with the impression that this mbarrasement would be removed,

On the 9th of November Mr. Seward trans mits to Mr. Bigelow a copy of his instructions to Mr. Campbell, for the information of the French government, even to the reading of the despatch, if required. On the 22d of November the Secretary of War is informed of the existing condition of affairs, and is requested to give such new instructions to our military forces on the Rio Grande as he may deem expedient. On the 23d of November Mr. Campbell is informed of the situation, and on the same day we have the famous cable despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow. It is a pungent remonstrance to the French government against the nostnonement of the promised withdrawal from Mexico of the first detachment of the French expe ditionary corps—a postponement in which our government, for reasons frankly communicated, cannot acquiesce. Our min ister to the Mexican republic cannot be recalled, nor his instructions modified; but still entertaining the hope of a pacific solution of this unexpected difficulty, and still relying upon the friendly protestations of France, th Mexican mission and the military forces of the United States on the border will be held aloo while awaiting further advices from Napoleon.

Thus ends this last budget of Mr. Seward' diplomatic correspondence on the Mexican mbroglio. It is an improvement upon all his preceding correspondence on this subject since the close of the rebellion. From that day to this last letter be had been engaged in the unpleasant task of dislodging Napoleon from his "grand idea" of Mexico by pretests, and warnings, and special pleadings, and endless demands for explanations of offensive things done, or for things promised and not performed until the country had lost all patience with this temporizing diplomacy. At length, from the embarrass ing position in which the administration is placed by this policy of indulgence and forbearance, the President himself finds it necessary to interpose with a decisive requisition, and the result is the cable despatch, which we publish, as the solution of all this correspondence announcing the gracious capitulation of Napoleon. Had this decisive course been adopted with the cellapse of the rebellion, six month thereafter we might have had the Mexican republic reinstated in the Mexican capital, As it is, there is something of credit due even to Mr. Seward, for the patience, the diligence and the tenacity with which he has held to his text, until we may say be has literally scolded Napoleon out of Mexico

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS PROGRAMME.—The republicans of Congress have resolved among ther things in caucus to provide by First-That no name shall be placed on the roll of the next Congress except from States

entitled to representation by law. Second-That no electoral votes shall be counted for President and Vice President (1868) east by any State excluded from Con-

Third-That the first session of the Fortietl Congress, instead of meeting in Desember, as isual, shall meet on the 4th of March next, at the close of the present Congress.

Considering, therefore, that the House by an overwhelming majority has resolved to adhere to the pending constitutional amendment is the basis of Southern restoration, this programme simply means that the excluded State shall have no voice in Congress or in the approaching Presidential election, unless they bandon meantime their present declared pur pose of holding out against the amendmen To this complexion they must come at last," and the sooner the better. This is the whole case in a nutshell.

WIPED OUT .- The ex-King of Hanover, under advices from England, has released his subordinate officials from their allegiance to his throne and his house. His kingdom is no more of the kingdoms of this world. Bismarck has wiped it out.

THE PICATURE POLICY OF RADICAL CONGRESS MEN.-Some of the members of Congress are making themselves very contemptible and ridiculous by their exhibition of small spite against the President. Sumner makes a propo sition to take all the negotiations in relation to Mexico out of the hands of the Executive and transfer them to Congress for its action. Another radical wishes to take from the President the appointing power and vest it in the Supreme Court or somewhere else. All this is very absurd. The constitution confers certain powers on the President with which Congress has no right to interfere, and if it can by forced construction of any words in that instrument set up a pretence of any such right, this is no time to exercise it. There is earnest work before the country. The great popula voice has finally settled the policy of the nation, and the picayone carping and spitefulness of Sumner, Boutwell, Stevens and their followers will only serve to irritate and disgust the people.

Ex-GOVERNOR PERRY SIX YEARS TOO LATE.-Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is in favor of a national convention, including the lately insurgent States, for the reconstruction elsewhere, or they will remain within a of the Union. He is just about six years too convenient distance, as may appear best, in late. His proposition would have been a

December, 1860, in lieu of her ordinance of

The Revolutionary Crisis in England.

In a late number of Blackwood's Magasia there is a remarkable article showing the helpless condition to which England has been brought by various causes. The masses are reduced to psuperism, the finances of the country are in so critical a position that it ampers its foreign policy, and its navy is pronounced worthless. The picture is as gloomy as it can be, but it cannot be pronounced over strained. It is but a re-oche of what we have so long been saying by way of warning to the statesmen, both whig and tory, who have been seeking to cultivate trouble with this country. The fact can no longer be disguised that the

British empire is on the eve of one of those great changes which occur periodically in the lives of nations. Since the time of the Common wealth it has enjoyed a term of facilities pros perity which, while it has enriched the ruling ses, has beggared the great mass of the people. It is now at a point where this artiicial system refuses to work longer. It is, in fact, in an analogous condition to that in which France found itself immediately prior to the first revolution. From the time of Louis XL down to 1789 that country had occupied a position of seeming prosperity and greatness. while in reality all was poverty and wretched ness within. Too much church and too much feudalism were the direct causes of its miseries and it required a bloody ordesi to enable it to free itself from them. It is precisely the same influences which have brought England to her present wretched condition. A selfish and unprincipled aristocracy and a greedy Church have so eaten up her resources that nothing is left to austain even the machinery of government. When it is confessed that a nation must renounce its foreign policy because of its inability to go to war, all is said. It has either to submit to dismemberment or to pass through the fires of revolution in order to regenerate itaelf.

It is in this situation that the British empire now finds itself. The movement commenced by John Bright is but the first three of its political agony. When Mr. Bright set out in his present career of agitation we are persuaded that he had no clear conception of where it was leading him. He is the Mirabeau of the new revolution-vehement, self-willed and passionate, and acting from his impulses rather than from his judgment. Like the French demagogue, he finds himself on the brink of a precipice, the depths of which he has not ventured to measure, but down which he will assuredly be carried by the avalanche that he has assisted to unloose. Let his position not be mistaken. He is the creature, and not the originator, of the new revolutionary movement. Had he not happened to be in the van, some other head would have been found

to plan and some other hand to point the way. There can be no stronger evidence of the correctness of these views than the pressing manner in which the leading English journals are again beginning to urge the settlement of the Alabama claims. If the articles from the London Post and Times which have just reached us do not exhibit a degree of alarm that is inconsistent with anything but a sense of extreme danger, we do not read them rightly. The urgency of coming at once to an amicable settlement with this country is apparent in every line; and this arises not from a feeling of justice or a conscious wrong-doing, but from the fear of still further complicating the dangers which threaten the empire with dissolution. Whatever may be the motive, so far as we are concerned, we shall be glad to have these claims disposed of. If England has to pass through the ordeal of such a convulsion as we anticipate, it will be better fonits government to insure our forbearance than our resentment

Too MUCH ABOUT THE PRESIDENT AND THE the precedence to their petty schemes of spite against President Johnson, in the matter of the distribution of the spoils. We would remind the more sensible republicans of Congress, however, that, in addition to Southern recon struction, the revision of our financial and taxation systems and the rectification of our foreign affairs are measures of higher importance than these paltry schemes of party vengeance against President Johnson. As the President is defeated, and as the two branches are all-powerful, they should exercise their

power at least with dignity and decorum. THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Correspondence Between Horace Greeles and Governor Perry, of South Carolina. And Governor Perry, of South Carollina.

CHARLISTON, S. C., Dec. 5, 1866.

Horace Greeley, in a letter to Governor Perry, says:

The true basis of a settlement of all our trouble is universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. I would have all disabilities because of rebellion and of color utterly and absolutely abolished. And I strongly hope and a settlement on this basis will be made this win Washington." Governor Perry says im sufrage will be accomplished by pern all persons, black and white, to vote are twenty-one years of age; but the Southerr pie will never consent to this, as it would degraph of sufrage and demoralize the governmen society. If the proposed compromise cultranchis grees who could read, write and had property que tions, without disfranchising white persons, it with reason and propriety be acceded to by Sou States.

States.

Governor Perry strongly urges a national convention for the adjustment of all difficulties, and thinks the association of wise, patriotic, virtuous men from all part of the country would have a salutary influence in adjusting present difficulties.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SERATOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA J. B. Campbell was to-day elected United States of the country of the second ballot. Mr. Manning's name w

Mr. N. P. Willis' health, we are glad to learn, is not so bad as was reported, and there is no truth in the rumor that he "had a stroke of paralysis on Saturday last." A letter dated at Idlewild, December 4, says:— "Mr. Willis passed a comfortable night, and is fe-much better to-day."

Masonic Fam and Ferrival.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large crowd again assembled last night at the old church corner of Grand and Croeby streets, where the whole Masonic Fraternity of New York city were holding a fair and festival to aid them in building a new and elegant Masonic Hall, which will do credit to the society and be an ornament to the city. The receipts on Wednesday night were about \$500, and although fower persons were present last night the receipts were nearly as large. Better opportunity was afforded last night to view the fitting up of the balls and arrangement of the tables. The halls are festioned with flags and banners of the order and the tables arranged with exceeding tasts and skill. The beauty and arrangement of Lebanon Lodge, No. 181, attracted unusual attention, not only on account of the many beautiful articles for sale, but also for the charming manner in which the lady attendants invited you to spond your money. Two ladies wearing elegant voivet cloaks were detected appropriating articles without going through better in attendance no arrows were made. MASONIC FAIR AND FESTIVAL -Notwithstanding the in

DIBASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the Steamer Sawance from New York for Texas-Fifteen Persons Saved, and Six-teen in an Open Boat Still Missing. Charlestox, Dec. 6, 1866.

The steamship Suwanee, from New York for atiago, was lost off Cape Romaine on the 4th inst.

a small boat, with the Captain and fifteen persons, and not been heard from.

Two other boats, in charge of the mate and Chief Engieer, were picked up by the brig Potemac and carried ato Georgetown, S. C. Fifteen persons to all were saved into Georgetown, S. C. Fifteen persons to an and brought here to-day, and will leave for New York

### CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Visit to the Condemned Fenians-How They Await Their Execution. &c. Tozosro, Dec. 6, 1866. This marning, through the courtesy of the Sheriff, I paids visit to the old jail, where a great deal of anxiety paid a visit to the old jail, where a great deal of anxiety if manifested as to the fate of the prisoners under sentence of death. Lynch appears in excellent spirits, and easys that if he has to die he can do so like a man. He appears, however, to be of opinion that his sentence as well as that of highlahon and Slevin has been commuted, and hius that he has received official notification to that effect. The Rev. Mr. Solfishen devotes most of his time to religious exercises, and it is said he is criting a history of his life. Signin appears quite despondent, and mainto religious exercises, and it is said he is criting a hist of his life. Bisvin appears quite despondent, and me tains that he was innecent of any guilty intention coming to Canada. Horiden, Quin, MoGrath and to other condemned prisoners bear their sentence wanton resignation, although it is evident that they do think their executions will be carried out.

Raid Anticipated to Release The Con-domned Femans-Muster of Volunteers.

The authorities have received information of an in ended raid on the old jail previous to the 13th, for th purpose of attempting the rescue of the Fenian prison-ers. Extra precautions have been adopted, and no

visitors, unless well known to the authorities, are admitted.

The Grand Trunk Railway Battalion of Volunteers, composed entirely of employées of that road, mustered for drill in full uniform last evening. They have reconly been supplied with arms, and drill regularly and

Arrival of General Averill-True Bills Found Against all the Prisoners but Two.
Swarrsugo, Dec 6, 1866.
General Averill, United States Consul General for

British America, arrived here last night. The court opened at half-past ten o'clock this morning.
The Grand Jury came into court at quarter-past two The Grand Jury came into court at quarter-past two o'clock, and presented true bills against fourteen of the prisoners. With reference to the two remaining—Thomas Powers and Daniel Coburn—the Grand Jury found no bills, and they were accordingly discharged.

Seven of the prisoners—Crawford, Rogers, Reardon, Howard, McGowan, Mornil and Smith—were indicted as citizens of a foreign State which was at peace with her Majesty's government; and the other seven—McDonald. Madden, Crowley, Owens, Carroll, Gligaw and Holmss—were indicted as subjects of her Majesty.

The Governor General's Departure for Eng

The Governor General's Departure for England—Accident to an Engineer Officer. &c.

Quanze, Bec. 6, 1866.

The Governor General leaves here to night for Montreal en route to England.

The British American Insurance Company, which, with the exception of the Quebec fire office, was the beaviest lover by the great fire in October, has settled all claims satisfactorily.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6, 1866.
The Bank of Montreal is about to withdraw its agent of thioage.
The imports at this port for November were one mitton seven hundred and thirty odd thousand dollars, slight decrease from corresponding month last year.

### PIRES.

Fire in Mercer Street. Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire breke out in the attic of the building 96 Mercer street, in the cabinet shop of Holstein & Zenz. The stock is damaged to the extent of \$2,000. Insured for stock is damaged to the extent of \$2,000. Insured for \$2,000 in the Hope of Providence and the Central Park Insurance Company. The second floor front room is occupied by C. Leight, maker of billiard cues, damage \$200, insured for \$1,200. The back room is occupied by F. Moore, iniald cabinet maker, loss \$50, insured \$400 in St. Mark's Insurance Company. The first floor, occupied by P. Hughes, manufacturer of steam pipes, damage \$25, no insurance. E. Kneele, tie roofer, also occupied part of this floor, damage \$50, insured \$400, in the Merchants' Insurance Company. The basement is occupied by John Kelly as a billiard room, damage \$50, insured for \$1,200 in the Pacific. The extension is occupied by Mr. Holstein as a dwelling, slightly damaged by water, insured for \$500 in the Albany City Insurance Company. The building is damaged about \$1000, and is said to be insured.

Large Fire in Newark, N. J.—Destruction of a Trunk Factory and a Woollen Mill—Lose \$26,000—No Insurance. Shorily before one o'clock yesterday morning a fre the foot of Centre street, and afterwards communicating of the Messra Lagowitz & Co., on River street, both of which buildings were entirely consumed. The frame which buildings were entirely consumed. The frame buildings were entirely consumed. The frame building was owned by Stephens, Condit & Co., and co-cupied by the Newark Woollen Mills for storage pur-poses. The three story brick building, to which the en-gine house was attached, was also somewhat damaged, together with machinery contained therein. The loss by

Fire in Rhode Island. A. W. Harris' worsted braid factory, in ranston, was burned last night. The loss

Fires in Missourf.

Sr. Lours, Dec. 6, 186

Gleason & Martin's tobacco tactory, corner of Br
way and Carr street, C. Schweder & Co.'s grocery,
and Jacob Guldman's clothing store were destroyed
fire last night. Total loss \$20,000; insured for \$10,
A telegram from St. Joseph says:—On Tuosday et
ing a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Thomas
Lucas, in DeKnik, Buchanan county. Loss \$50,000;
sured for \$35,000 in the Underwriters' Insurance C
pany. Mr. Thomas' dwelling house was also consus
also the book and shoe manufactory of Schinder & 2
ver. Loss \$600; insured in the Underwriters' Insured
ance Company. Four dwelling houses were next as
away, the contents of which were all saved; but it
was no insurance.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6, 186.
An explosion occurred at the receiving house of Ch
Payne & Co., oil refiners, in this city to day. One of
was killed and four others badly burned—two it
thought would die. The loss is estimated at from \$8,
to \$12,000. There was no insurance on the property.

A ROSTON POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Geo. W. Rower, a policeman, has been held to bail trial, charged with burglary. It is alleged that he rebed the hat store of O. F. Sage of several hundred diars' worth of furs. THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

The official ceremony of laying the last brick in a lake tunnel was performed this morning by Mayor Re in the presence of the Aldermen and invited guest numbering about seventy, after which there was a bequest at the Crib. THE LABOR QUESTION.

OFERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION.—A well attended meeting of this society was held last night at the corner of Thirty-third street and Second avenue. Mr. John Tuomey presiding. Notwithstanding the action of the association in increasing its initiation fee from \$2 to \$5, a large number presented themselves for admission as members. The increase of initiation is owing to the determination of the society to coalesce with the Bricklayers' Union for the purposes of mutual help, and one of the coadilitions insisted on is that admission to membership to both bodies be the same.

BREWLAYERS' Union.—This body held its regular meet RECKLATERS' UNION.—This body held its regular mesting last evening in the Demilt Dispensary. Mr. John Kettleman presided. A number of members applied for and received sick relies, according to the provisions of the constitution. The report of the treasurer for the tree months ending November showed that the sum of \$1,933.83 had been received, and \$942.42 expended. Delegates were also elected to represent the body at the national convention, which will take place in Cinciannation the 14th of January, 1867.

CARPET AND PURNITURE CLARES' EARLY CLORES ASSOCIATED.

CATION.—The monthly meeting of this society was held last night in Early Closing Hail, W. A. Wickham in the chair. Soveral new members were added to the roll, and the delegates to the Workingmen's Union instructed to vote in favor of the proposed maga meeting on the

## THE ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

The following articles and sailing directions, which, a The hydroxing articles and asting directions, which, it will be admitted, are very concise, plain and easily un-derstood, are to govern the great Atlantic yacht race be-tween the three vessels—the Henrietta, Vesta and Fleet wing—which will start from Sandy Hook for the marine light on the west end of the Isle of Wight, in the English Channe (play or pay), at one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, the lith inst.

# Original Articles of Agreement

New York, Oct. 27, 1866.
George and Frank Orgood, bet Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and others, thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) that the Fleetwing can beat the Vesta to the Needles, on the on the second (25) Tuesday in December, and to sail according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, wairing the allowance of time. The sails to be carried are mainsail, foresail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, fore and main gaff topsails, main topmant staysails, storm stay-

sail and trisails.

The yacht Hourietts enters the above race by paying thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), subscription by measures of the New York Yacht Club. Any minor points not embraced in the above, that cames be settled by Measur. Ozgood, Lorillard and Bannett, shall be decided as follows:—Each shall thouse an umpire, and the under the control of the control as follows:—Each aunit discreement, to discrete two (2) others; twenty per cent of the mousy to be deposited with tir. Leonard W. Jerome on Saturday, the third of November, belance to be deposited on the first (1st Tuesday of December—play or pay.

We the undersigned agree averaging to the choice man.

J. G. BENNIETE, Je.

J. G. BENNETE Ja., PRANEIAN ORGOOD, GEORGE A. ORGOOD P. LORILLARD, Ja.

Second Agreement. It is hereby agreed between the owners of the rietta, Veste and Fleetwing that the ecean race white to take place on the second Tuesday in December, be from Sandy Hook to the Needles, England, and neither yacht is to take from New York a channel pribe; and also that in addition to the sails previously sent-tioned each yacht may carry a square sail.

J. G. BENNETT, JR., PIERRE LORELLARD, JR., GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

Third Agreement.

New York, Dec. 6, 1868

It is agreed that the boats engaged in the ocean race-may shift, during the race, anything but ballast, and that the forty-eight hours' rule shall be waived, and that the rese ends with the light on the west end of the

that the rece ends with the light on the west of that the rece ends with the light on the channel course bound for Cowes. The boats to start on Tuesday. December 15, at one o'clock P. M., blow high or low figh or low fight or

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

In the great Atlantic yacht race the Henrietta will show on the ocean a blue flag, 9x3; the Vesta will exhibit a white flag, 9x3, and the Fleetwing will carry a red flag of the same dimensions.

At night the Henrietta will burn a blue light and fire blue rocket one minute afterwards; the Vesta will burn

The Steamer Which is to Convey the Members of the Yacht Club to the Starting Point.

and the Fleetwing will burn a red light and one min

embers of the Yacht Club to Sandy Hook on the a seignated for the starting of the yachts on the gra-tiantic race was wrongly named the Island Queen, sould have been the River Queen, a best of considconveyed the Commissioners to the great Peace Conference at Fortress Monroe. More recently it was use to transport President Johnson and his party from city to Albany, on their way to the Douglas Monus

## ST. NICHOLAS.

Celebration of the Pestival Last Night-The

Banquet in New York.

The annual banquet of the St. Nicholas Society was held last night-at Delmonico's. About two hundred of the members sat down to dinner, of which it is unnecessarily monico's best style. Dedworth's celebrated band was present, under the leadership of Mr. T. F. Dodworth, and played some very fine musical selections during the evening. There was no attempt at decoration, with the exception of the American flag being draped above the Presiden's chair. sary to say more than that it was served up in De

At half-past six P. M: the me marching, two and two, headed by the President, we a large cocked hat and golden collar or badge, or the room, and, having taken their places, rem standing while the Rev. Dr. Vermilye offered up a prayer. After justice had been done to the good of the table a number of long Dutch pipes supply of tobacco were handed round, and in a line a majority of the persons present were enjoy smoke from a regular sample of the old Kniekerbe in proposing the first toset of the ovening, "St.

Society was held last evening at the Mansion House Brooklyn, Judge Lept officiating as Precident, and pareci Brooklyn, Judge Lait officiating as President, and off with great felot. A large number of the more prominent effizens of Brooklyn attended; among the rest, Rev. Dr. Storra, Rev. Dr. Gallagher, ez Mayor Kalbleisch, Hon. Mr. Robinson and Alderman Ternan. At eight o'clock the members formed in twos and marches eight o'clock the members formed in twos and magaly forth from the reception room and assumed scats at the festive board. The dining room was pristely decorated. Immediately behind the Prothe wall was covered with the national coat of at the Notherlands, together with the motto je mainted while a profusion of American bunting adorned the maining three sides of the room. The dinner, was of the most elegant and recherche character, we disposed of, the spirits of the goests perceptibly under the genial indusence of good viands and wines. As soon as the more aubstantial features occasion were ended, the regular losses were profafter the toacts, "The Society" and "St. Nicholas been suthusiastically endorsed by the assembled ren, the long pipes, with which she ghost of Stuyvesant still solaces himself in the happy in grounds of the departed, were handed round by waiters, with an amply sufficient roodicum of killik The scene presented at this stage of the proces

# THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Pacific Railroad bas reached a quint three but